

EDAR Protein, Rat (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75261
Synonyms:	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member EDAR; EDA-A1 receptor; EDAR
Species:	Rat
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	D3ZGP2/NP_001178828.1 (E27-A187)
Gene ID:	365581
Molecular Weight:	60-70 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	Ectodysplasin-A receptor (EDAR) is a typical Tumor Necrosis Factor receptor (TNFR) family member. EDAR is a receptor specifically for EDA isoform A1, distinguishing it from EDA isoform A2. EDA-A1/EDAR binding results in recruitment of the intracellular EDAR-associated death domain (EDARADD) adapter protein and simultaneous activation of NF-kappa-B and JNK signaling pathways, potentially leading to various cellular responses. Additionally, EDAR may play a role in promoting caspase-independent cell death. The receptor forms a complex with EDARADD, and it is associated with key signaling molecules such as TRAF1, TRAF2, TRAF3, and NIK, indicating its involvement in intricate signaling cascades. Furthermore, EDAR promotes tumor cell proliferation by inducing Wnt/ β -catenin signaling ^[1] .
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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